

# HUR

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakeſp. K. John.*  
All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man meaſured the danger by his own fear; and ſuch a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities preſently to be beſieged. *Knollet.*  
**HURRICANE.** *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Spaniſh; *ouragan*, French.] A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the eaſtern hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks;  
Your cataracts and *hurricanes* ſpout. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*  
A ſtorm or *hurricane*, though but the force of air, makes a ſtrange havock where it comes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays ſtark raging mad: all was tempeſtuouſ and blundering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden's Duſſefroy.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,  
In corners with ſeleſted friends withdraw;  
There, in deaf murmurs, ſolemnly are wiſe,  
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* ariſe. *Dryden.*  
So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,  
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* deſcend,  
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,  
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon.*

To **HURRY.** *v. a.* [*pengian*, to plunder, Saxon; *hurs* was like- wife a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or conſuſion; to drive conſuſedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone  
To offer ſervice to your enemy;  
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down  
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

For whom all this haſte  
Of midnight march, and *hurried* meeting here? *Milton.*  
Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on to ſatiſfy the cravings of it. *South's Sermons.*

That *hurried* o'er  
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore. *Dryden.*  
A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Stay theſe fudden gulfs of paſſion,  
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the poet's imagination. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

To **HURRY.** *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.  
Did you but know what joys your way attend,  
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
**HURRY.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almoſt quiet. *Hayward.*  
It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of his rage; but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate reflection. *South's Sermons.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodw.*  
Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A long train of coaches and fix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*  
I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſon.*

The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,  
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet. *Gay's Trivia.*  
**HURST.** *n. ſ.* [*hūſt*, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Auſt.*

To **HURT.** *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt*. [*hūrt*, wounded, Saxon; *haurter*, to ſtrike, French.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.  
Virtue may be affail'd, but never hurt;  
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthral'd. *Milton.*  
2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.  
My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my hand.

The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton's Angler.*  
It breeds contempt  
For herds to liſten, or preſume to pry,  
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd. Don Seb.*

**HURT.** *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]  
1. Harm; miſchief.  
The hurt which cometh thereby is greater than the good. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done. *Baker on Learning.*  
2. Wound or bruife.

Where is he wounded?  
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he received ſeven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*  
Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

# HUS

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*  
In arms and ſcience 'tis the fame,  
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

**HURTER.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurt*.] One that does harm.  
**HURTFUL.** *adj.* [*hurt* and *full*.] Miſchievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moſt *hurtful* unto many. *Ho her, b. v.*

The *hurtful* haze in thy vineyard ſhun,  
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun. *Dryden's Georg.*  
**HURTFULLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievoully; perniciously.

**HURTFULNESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurtful*.] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciousneſs.  
To **HURTLE.** *v. n.* [*heutter*, French; *wtare*, Italian.] To clath; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle; to meet in ſhock and encounter.

The noiſe of battle *hurts* in the air. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*  
Kindneſs, nobler ever than revenge,  
And nature ſtronger than his juſt occaſion,  
Made him give battle to the lions, *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurting*,  
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To **HURTLE.** *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuouſity.  
This is probably the original of *hurle*.  
His harmful club he gan to *hurle* high,  
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

**HURTBERRY.** *n. ſ.* [*thort bar*, Daniſh.] Bilberry.  
**HURTLESS.** *adj.* [from *hurt*.]

1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.  
Unto her home he oft would go,  
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,  
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;  
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney.*

She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty  
On gentle dame, ſo *hurtleſs* and ſo true. *Fairy Queen.*  
Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,  
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Receiving no hurt.  
**HURTLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Without harm.  
Your neighbours have found you ſo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that they thought it better to reſt in your friendſhip than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

**HURTLESSNESS.** *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs*.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.  
**HUSBAND.** *n. ſ.* [*hofband*, maſter, Daniſh, from *heſe* and *banda*, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.  
Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,  
Thy head, thy ſovereign. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *husband* is in his old luns again; he ſo takes on yonder with your *husbands*, and ſo rails againſt all married mankind. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Winſdor.*

This careful *husband* had been long away,  
Whom his chaſte w'fe and little children mourn. *Dryden.*  
The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination or relation of *husband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.  
Ev'n though a ſnowy ram thou ſhalt behold,  
Prefer him not in haſte, for *husband* to thy fold. *Dryden.*

3. An economiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.  
Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right good *husband*; owner of a lordſhip ill *husbanded*. *Darvies on Ireland.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what ill *husbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier on Fame.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.  
*Husband's* work is laborious and hard. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
I heard a great *husband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In thoſe fields  
The painful *husband* plowing up his ground,  
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields. *Hakewill.*

If continu'd rain  
The lab'ring *husband* in his houſe reſtrain,  
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **HUSBAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To ſupply with an *husband*.  
Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,  
Being ſo father'd and ſo *husband* d? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

If you ſhall prove  
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy  
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence, *Shakeſpeare.*  
Where yet ſhe never was.

In my right,  
By me inveſted, he compeers the beſt.  
—That were the moſt, if he ſhould *husband* you. *Shakeſp.*

2. To manage with frugality.  
It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,  
If it be *husbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

# HUS

The French, wiſely *husbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory, kept themſelves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all  
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but *husband* it, *Herbert.*  
And give men turns of ſpeech.

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.  
A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he fits at a great rent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

**HUSBANDLESS.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Without an *husband*.  
A widow, *husbandleſs*, ſubject to fears;  
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp. King John.*

**HUSBANDLY.** *adj.* [from *husband*.] Frugal; thrifty.  
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;  
And compaſs it then, is a *husbandly* part. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*

**HUSBANDMAN.** *n. ſ.* [*husband* and *man*.] One who works in tillage.  
This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſerving-man, and your *husbandman*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

The mule being more ſwift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*. *Brome.*

**HUSBANDRY.** *n. ſ.* [from *husband*.]  
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.  
He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Aſk if in *husbandry* he ought did know, *Hubbard's Tale.*  
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow.  
*Husbandry* ſupplieth unto us all things neceſſary for food. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

Peace hath from France too long been chaſ'd;  
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,  
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Her plenteous womb  
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *husbandry*. *Shakeſpeare.*  
The feeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-nature. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

*Husbandry* the Spaniards wanting in the valley of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear ſeed. *Raleigh's H. of the World.*  
A family governed with order, will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *husbandry*, tillage, and paſtorage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *husbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; paſſimony.  
There's *husbandry* in heaven;  
The candles are all out. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconſiderable to break into any rules of the ſtricteſt good *husbandry*. *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.  
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands  
The *husbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

**HUSH.** *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!  
The king hath done you wrong; but *hush*! 'tis ſo. *Shak.*  
There's ſomething elſe to do; *hush* and be mute,  
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

**HUSH.** *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.  
As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,  
A ſilence in the heav'n, the rack ſtand ſtill,  
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below  
As *hush* as death. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

To **HUSH.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.  
This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did bluſh;  
Another ſeemed envious or coy;  
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;  
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *hush*. *F. Queen.*

To **HUSH.** *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.  
Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,  
As to be *hush*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,  
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;  
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,  
My tongue ſhall *hush* again this ſtorm of war,  
And make fair weather in your bluſſ'ring land. *Sh. K. John.*

Speak ſoftly;  
All's *hush* as midnight yet. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*  
My love would ſpeak; my duty *hushes* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,  
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,  
Wilt thou then talk to me? Wilt thou then  
*Hush* my cares thou, and ſhelter me with love? *Orway.*

*Hush* d as midnight ſilence go;  
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryden.*  
Her fire at length is kind,  
Calms ev'ry ſtorm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;  
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eafe,  
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

# HUT

Upon his riſing the court was *hushed*, and a whiſper ran. *Addiſon's Spectator.*  
To **HUSH** up. *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed* up, and the ſervants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

**HUSHMONEY.** *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money*.] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.  
A dext'rous ſteward, when his tricks are found,  
*Huſhmoney* ſends to all the neighbours round;  
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,  
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

**HUSK.** *n. ſ.* [*hulſch*, Dutch, or *huyſcken*, from *huyſ*.] The outmoſt integument of fruits.  
Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,  
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,  
Leaving them but the ſhales and *hushs* of men. *Slak. H. V.*

Moſt feeds, in their growing, leave their *hush* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy food ſhall be  
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *hushs*  
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat  
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *hushs*, or ſhell  
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board  
Heaps with unparing hand. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. v.*

Some ſteep their feeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil  
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,  
And ſwell the flat'ring *hushs* with fruitful grain. *Dryden.*

Some when the preſs, by utmoſt vigour ſcrew'd,  
Has drain'd the pulpoſ mas, regale their ſwine  
With the dry reſuſe; thou, more wife, ſhalt ſteep  
The *hushs* in water, and again employ  
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for piſtan was firſt ſteeped in water 'till it ſwelled; afterwards dried in the ſun, then beat 'till the *hush* was taken off, and ground. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, left you only amaſs a heap of unintelligible phraſes, and feed upon *hushs* inſtead of kernels. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **HUSH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.  
**HUSHED.** *adj.* [from *hush*.] Bearing an *hush*; covered with a *hush*.

**HUSHY.** *adj.* [from *hush*.] Abounding in *hushs*; conſiſting of *hushs*.  
Moſt have found  
A *hushy* harveſt from the grudging ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With timely care  
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, left thou too late  
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a ſtrainer, to diſpart  
The *hushy* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

**HUSSEY.** *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*: taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.  
Get you in, *huſſy*, go: now will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adultery.*

**HUSTINGS.** *n. ſ.* [*hūſtinz*, Saxon.] A council; a court held.  
To **HUSTLE.** *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle*.] To ſhake together.

**HUSWIFE.** *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife*.]  
1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſe-wife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.  
Bianca,  
A *huſwife*, that, by ſelling her deſires,  
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

2. An economiſt; a thrifty woman.  
Why ſhould you want?  
The bounteous *huſwife*, nature, on each buſh  
Lays her fulneſs before you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **HUSWIFE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.  
But *huſwifery* the little heav'n had leaſt,  
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;  
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,  
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

**HUSWIFERY.** *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife*.]  
1. Management good or bad.  
Good *huſwifery* trieth  
To riſe with the cock;  
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth  
'Till nine of the clock. *Tiſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.  
If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,  
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſ. Husbandry.*

**HUT.** *n. ſ.* [*hūte*, Saxon; *hute*, French.] A poor cottage.  
Our wand'ring fairs, in woful ſtate,  
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,  
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,  
Who kindly did theſe fairs invite  
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*